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GERMANS HURLED BACK AT ALL POINTS

BORDEN SURRENDERS TO THE NATIONALISTS

Appointment of Mr. P. E. Blondin to the Cabinet as Nantel's Successor Comes as a Big Surprise to the Country—His Anti-British Utterances Recalled—Hon. L. P. Pelletier Quits Public Life and is Succeeded by Hon. T. Chase Casgrain

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—There are two new ministers in the Borden government tonight. At noon today, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, was sworn in as postmaster general to succeed Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who has retired on account of illness, and Pierre Edouard Blondin, deputy speaker of the House, and member for Champlain, was sworn in as minister of inland revenue to succeed Hon. Bruno Nantel, who goes to the Railway Commission, in the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, retired.

The appointment of Mr. Casgrain will, it is believed, add strength to the government, and is generally popular. The appointment of Mr. Blondin to the cabinet, on the other hand, was, to say the least, unexpected, and has occasioned surprise in all circles at the capital. It is probably not exaggerating to say that his appointment is one of the greatest surprises sprung by the government since coming to power. It had been expected that Albert Sevigny, the brilliant young French-Canadian member for Dorchester, or E. L. Patenaude, Conservative organizer for Montreal, would succeed Mr. Nantel. But the name of Mr. Blondin did not figure in the discussions, which preceded the appointments. He was not even mentioned as a possibility.

Mr. Blondin is one of that group on the government benches which in 1911 was elected in Quebec pledged against a navy of any kind, and opposed to aid in any form from Canada to the Motherland. He was a Nationalist, in fact, a Nationalist of the Nationalists, and there is no reason to believe that he has changed his views to any extent.

Mr. Blondin has always been a point of serious attack in the House of Commons. One of the boldest and most outspoken of the Nationalists in the 1911 campaign, his speeches on that occasion are on record in many pages of Hansard since. In addition his fiery utterances in the famous Drummond-Arthabasca by-election have frequently been quoted in the House. He has been openly charged on many occasions, not only with holding Nationalist, but anti-British sentiments.

HIS ANTI-BRITISH SPEECHES.

Probably no speech has been quoted so frequently in the House in denunciation of the doctrines held by Mr. Blondin and those of his colleagues who helped the government to power on the no-navy ticket than that delivered by the new minister himself to the electors of Ste. Eustache, when he declared with fiery passion that it was necessary "to shoot holes in the British flag in order that we might breathe the air of freedom." His further appeal to the French-Canadian electorate against the naval act of 1910 on the ground that it was designed to make of their son "food for cannon," is also remembered against him.

"We have had enough of England and the English," he declared at Drummond-Arthabasca.

The appointment of Mr. Blondin, as deputy speaker, when the present government met caused no inconsiderable surprise, but his appointment as an adviser of His Royal Highness at a time when the great considera-

tion is assistance to England and the empire, is considered to be almost incomprehensible, in view of the doctrines which he has held, and which there is little reason to believe he has, in his heart, renounced.

BORDEN'S ABJECT SURRENDER.

It is significant that the appointment of Mr. Blondin was preceded by the appearance at the capital of Messrs. Mondon of Yamaska, Rainville of Chambly-Vercheres, Barrette of Berthier, and other prominent members of the old Nationalist guard. It was made plain to Premier Borden that unless a Nationalist member succeeded Mr. Nantel, himself a Nationalist, there would be trouble for the government in Quebec. The Nationalist representation must, they said, be maintained if the government expected to have the support of that wing in its present policy of sending Canadians to the front. Otherwise the government would have to take the consequences. Of the two alternatives the government chose that of expediency.

PELLETIER RESIGNS SEAT.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier is also resigning his seat in the Commons as representative of Quebec county, and Hon. Mr. Casgrain, who formerly represented Montmorency in the Commons, will seek election in Quebec county. Mr. Pelletier is retiring from active politics for the present at least, on account of ill-health.

The by-election for the new ministers are likely to go by acclamation, if the government decides to follow the war-time example in Great Britain and also allows the by-election in Westmorland, N.B., formerly represented by the late Hon. H. R. Emerson to go by acclamation to the Liberal candidate, A. B. Copp.

To succeed Mr. Blondin as deputy speaker it is probable that Albert Sevigny, M.P., will be chosen.

NO ELECTION LIKELY NOW.

The elevation of Mr. Blondin to the cabinet is likely to put the finishing touch on the decision of the government with regard to holding an election this year. The proposed flag-waving campaign will hardly go down in Ontario after so signal an evidence of the continuance of the Nationalist-Conservative alliance. There were well authenticated rumors here on Saturday and Sunday last

(Continued on page five.)

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT TODAY

Word reached here this afternoon of a distressing shooting accident which occurred today on the Little River Road, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Arthur McCoy being shot dead by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of his younger brother.

A doctor was hurriedly summoned from the city but of course, arrived too late to render any assistance. It is likely that an inquest will be held. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire community.

The Kaiser's Legions Made a Desperate But Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Through the Allies Line---News From the Front is Much More Cheerful---Portugal Sends Force to Africa

Gallant French Marines Carry German Trenches at the Point of the Bayonet---Deadly Combat Going on on the Eastern Frontier Between the Russians and Austrians---Flanders and Northeastern France the Scene of a Desperate Struggle---Three German Battalions Were Entirely Wiped Out by an Explosion of a Land Mine---Rebellion Led by Col. Maritz, South Africa Has Been Virtually Broken

London, Oct. 20.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and North-western France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

This is announced in the French official communication issued this evening, and is admitted in the report of German general headquarters which says that fighting has been going on since Sunday in the vicinity of Neuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further to the south the Allies are making an attempt to advance toward Lille for the relief of the city, which has been in German hands for some time, and also pushing on to the north and south of Arras. Their attacks yesterday on the advance to Lille, where the Germans hold strong positions, were repulsed, according to the German reports.

To the southward, at the bend of the line, the Germans continue to make furious but unavailing attempts to break the French line. In the east along the Meuse, the Germans have, according to the French account, essayed in vain to repulse the French troops, who debouched along the territory in which the Camp Des Romaines, now in the hands of the Germans, is situated, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED.

Generally speaking, the French claim to have made some detailed progress on various points of the front. Paris reports that the Allies have destroyed fifteen German machine guns, two of which were armored, near La Bassée, and a battery of German heavy artillery in the environs of St. Mihiel.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east, but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them and Dutch sources report that train after train of the wounded is being taken back to Germany.

In the fighting in this open country where the men have not the protection of elaborate entrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be very heavy, especially where endeavors have been made to carry positions by assault.

German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out, and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that they are making large num-

bers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemyśl, and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the towns are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the Russian guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town, itself, however, has not been damaged.

The same correspondent says that the battle on the Vistula, San and Dniester rivers continues. There is a system of great entrenchments on the Russian side, and the whole front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive, but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

BELEAGUED BY SERBIANS.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, according to a report issued at Nish, is now completely enveloped by Serbians, and determined efforts are being made to take the town before the conclusion of the trial of the alleged assassins of the Austrian heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which started the war.

In South Africa the rebellion of Colonel Maritz has been virtually broken up. Another lot of officers and men have been captured, while others have surrendered voluntarily to the African authorities.

Italy has issued an official denial of the report that she has occupied Avlona, the Adriatic port of Albania. The news from Italy shows that the Italian people are growing more antagonistic to the Austrians because of interference with the Italian fish-log industry by Austrian mines, and the necessity of suspending the service of many steamships because of the danger to steamers.

Sweden has ordered all lights on her coasts extinguished, so that they cannot be of use to the belligerent powers.

The situation in Belgium, on account of the shortage of food, is growing more serious, and efforts are being made by American officials to hurry relief, especially to Brussels, where the need is greatest.

SENDS MEN TO AFRICA.

London, Oct. 20.—The following despatch was received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"On Sept. 12th, Portuguese troops left for Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese possessions in West and East Africa, respectively. Each of these forces consisted of one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, one battery of machine guns and an ambulance staff. Each force aggregated approximately sixteen thousand men. Two native companies each of 240 men, have left Mozambique for Angola."

REPORT ALLIES HAVE BRUGES.

Dunkirk, via London, Oct. 21.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says that the Allies have driven five thousand Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession.

ORDERS TO RECRUIT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Halifax, Oct. 20.—Orders have come for the maritime provinces to recruit infantry battalions or the second contingent, and notification to this effect has been sent the commanding officers of the fifteen regiments in this division, and recruiting everywhere will begin at once. While there is nothing definite yet, it is extremely likely that the men will be organized into a Nova Scotia and New Brunswick regiment.

KAISER'S BANDMASTER-IN-CHIEF CAPTURED

Pas De Calais, Oct. 20.—(By George Renwick)—One of the most curious captures of war was made last week in the neighborhood of Ypres. The capture is of no less an important personage than the bandmaster-in-chief of the German army. A good deal of doubt at first surrounded the identity of the much decorated individual, some of the captors being persuaded their captive was, judging from his gorgeous uniform, high chief commissioner, but there is no doubt that the downhearted prisoner is the Kaiser's military bandmaster-in-chief for he carried a gold-mounted baton and his store of music also fell into the hands of his captors.

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that soldiers came upon this imposing functionary seated on a tree stump by the wayside endeavoring to tie up with a handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand. He was duly surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his undoubted dejection, and he told his captors he had lost his band. He did not even cheer up when informed it was most probable that the band was anywhere in the neighborhood and probably would join him in captivity.

"Only," said one of them, "we told him that the German band would not be allowed to play in captivity because we have other prisoners, you know. We think he might have permission to wear the uniform for he would always be a bright spot in the somewhat drab scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of the triumphant march into Paris, the first performance of which elude his captors so that the bandmaster table postponed owing to the circumstances over which he at least had no control."

Berlin, Oct. 20.—An American newspaper correspondent today received certain information from an authoritative source regarding aerial plans which throws a new light on the action of the London authorities in doing away with all brilliant illumination and sweeping the skies at night with many searchlights. These precautions are thoroughly justified though a bit premature.

While occasional minor raids may be made on London sooner or if Germany gets a foothold on the channel, the grand aerial armada will not be launched against England until February at the earliest, for Germany will not be ready until then.

"We are building two hundred aeroplanes especially for the attack on London. These are of a new and extra large type, capable of carrying one thousand pounds of weight of the pilot and bombs, one at the best

known of the younger brood of German aviators said in conversation with your correspondent.

"These new aeroplanes will not be in commission before February. I am training the flyers now in special aviation camps. The government would not let me go to the front at the outbreak of the war, saying I was of more use here as flying experts. Yes, I have been often in London. I was flying in England as recently as last spring."

An American refugee from Rumania who reached London six weeks ago via Austria, Germany and Holland, told your correspondent at the time that at the flying field in Berlin he had seen at least five hundred aeroplanes and fifty Zeppelins in their sheds.

When the young German aviator was asked if there was any truth in the statement that Germany had sixty Zeppelins six weeks ago, he replied frankly, "That is nonsense, but we are working on new Zeppelins night and day and by February we shall have forty-six."

COUNT ZEPPELIN SAYS "GIVE US TIME."

Confirmation — of a sort — of the planned aerial attack on London comes from Count Zeppelin himself, who returned to his home in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, yesterday morning after a three days' stay in Berlin, during which he is said to have been in frequent conversation with the war office. It was significant that Herr Krupp Von Bohlen, the armor king, was in town during the same time and stooped at the same hotel — the Kaiserhof — which is the nearest one to the minister of war.

A room clerk at the Kaiserhof who had worked in America said "No, Count Zeppelin had not taken him into his confidence after the manner of Americans, but that some weeks ago an American woman guest had recognized the venerable count in the lobby and, rushing up to him, exclaimed: "Tell me, when are the Zeppelins going to London?" Count Zeppelin bowed, politely, replied, "Wait and see, only give us time, madame."

DEAD SOLDIER FROM VALLEYFIELD, RUEBEC

London, Oct. 19.—The Canadian soldier found dead near the camp at Salisbury Plain on Sunday morning was Private W. H. Hartley, of O Com pany, first Royal Montreal Regiment. He enlisted from Valleyfield, where he leaves a widow.

The afternoon papers today published the news that a further contingent of Canadians landed from "a well-known liner" at Avonmouth on Sunday. Even the people of Bristol were not aware of this until the troops embarked. The troops proceeded to Salisbury Plain today.

A number of Canadian nurses who came over with the Canadian expeditionary forces have joined the nursing staff of St. Thomas' Hospital where many wounded are being treated. The list included Miss Mildred Parkins, Miss T. Denmark, Miss Isabella Strathey, Miss C. Massey and Miss Edith Campbell.